The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Run on the Hoboken Savings Bank—Financial Investigation—Suspension of a Silk Importing Firm—Almost Another Westfield Disaster—Comparative Cotton Statement—A Bounty Suit Decided—The Goodrich Murder Still a Mystery—Freight Rates Reduced by Railways.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1873.

Run on a Bank.

The announcement that Frederick Klenan, Cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank, had absconded with $30,000 in funds, caused a run on the bank to-day, and at noon $18,000 had been withdrawn. A notice was posted that the bank would remain open till five o'clock to pay off depositors. This, together with the efforts of well known and responsible citizens, reassured many depositors, and $6,000 of the money withdrawn was returned to the bank.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 49,447 bales; last year, 34,870; total to date, 3,098,959; last year, 2,515,937. Exports for the week, 49,744; last year, 32,664; total to date, 1,890,685; last year, 1,629,819. Stock at all United States ports, 520,590; last year, 369,485; stock at all interior towns, 94,032; last year, 76,051; stock at Liverpool, 681,000; last year, 803,060. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 170,000; last year, 173,000.

McDermott, the Wife Murderer.

McDermott, who killed his wife yesterday, was driven out of San Francisco by a Vigilance Committee.

The Coroner will hold an inquest on Wednesday in the case of Mrs. McDermott, who was so brutally murdered by her husband yesterday. McDermott was placed in a straight jacket. His persistent attempts yesterday to commit suicide induce the belief that he is insane.

Almost Another Westfield Disaster.

The boiler of the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield forced two rivets this forenoon. The escaping steam caused great commotion among the passengers, and in the rush to the stern of the boat many were knocked down and badly bruised. The Westfield is the boat that exploded two years ago, causing the death of over one hundred passengers.

Financial Investigation.

The Grand Jury took testimony to-day in regard to the money dealers in Wall street. A large number of brokers were present. Up to noon Mr. Postding was the only witness examined, and although subjected to a searching cross examination, nothing was elicited of the slightest importance touching the question under investigation.

Disorderly Strikers.

While two Germans were on their way home from the gas works last evening they were assailed by the strikers. One of the Germans fired and a striker named Mooney fell. Several were wounded. The police arrested three other strikers.

A Bounty Suit Decided.

The Curcuit Court of Hoboken recently gave a verdict in favor of claimants who brought suit against the city for bounty for enlistments after Lee's surrender. The Court of Errors and Appeals has reversed this judgment and thus saved the city $50,000.

Serious Illness of the Pope Denied.

A cable dispatch to the New York *Freeman's Journal*, received this morning in answer to a telegram of inquiry, denies that the Pope is dangerously ill. He has had a severe attack of lumbago and been confined to bed, but is rapidly recovering.

Reduction of Railway Freight Rates.

The trunk lines to the West yesterday adopted new tariff freight rates to the west and southwest. There is a decided reduction, varying from ten to twenty-five per cent. The average reduction is about sixteen per cent.

Not Gen. Arlington's Wife.

The woman claiming to be the wife of Gen. Arlington, who was found last week on the street suffering from abortion, will recover. She is not the wife of Gen. Arlington. The General is dead, and his widow is much annoyed by the pretensions of the sick woman.

A Dear Steal.

Recorder Hackett to-day sentenced Michael Mahoney alias Michael Donovan to twenty years in the State Prison, for stealing a wallet containing fifty dollars from a passenger in a street car.

Train's Sanity.

The inquiry into the sanity of George Francis Train will be continued to-morrow. Train has summoned as his witnesses nearly every statesman, financier, editor and physician hereabouts.

Suspension of a Silk Importing Firm.

Escher & Co., heavy silk importers, with connections in Zurich, Switzerland, are reported to have suspended. The Zurich branch suspended first.

Probable Fatal Quarrel.

A quarrel in a shanty on the corner of Fifty-seventh street yesterday, between Michael Bourn and Patrick Woods, resulted in the probable fatal wounding of the former.

Carl Vogt.

Application was made to-day for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Carl Vogt, held for the murder of Cheverchine Lucas.

The Goodrich Murder Still a Mystery.

Mrs. Lucetta Myers was finally discharged from custody to-day, and the Goodrich case remains as much a mystery as ever.

The Labor Question.

Two Brooklyn firms have conceded the demand of the striking carpenters for $3.50 for eight hours.

Book Trade Sale.

At the semi-annual book trade sale last week three million volumes were sold.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—River thirty-four feet two inches; stationary. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis. The John Means passed down from Pomeroy to St. Louis.

The Grand Lake will leave the ore pile about Wednesday with 6,800 tons of ore, all for Pittsburgh, except one barge for Wheeling. Several barges of ore have been taken to Cairo in the last few days, and will come from there up the Ohio.

A company has filed articles of association to build a bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo.; capital stock $500,000, divided in 5,000 shares.

Capt. Voris has decided to take a trip to Pittsburgh with the Alaska, where she will load for New Orleans. She leaves Wednesday.

The Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, with merchandise, passed down Sunday.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Warm and rainy. River rising slowly. Arrived—Anna and Nashville, Little Rock; Hendrix, Cincinnati; Hesperian, Carleton, Helena. Departed last night—Glencoe and Thompson Dean, St. Louis; Shamrock, Mound City; Mary Ann, New Orleans; to-day—Louisville, Cincinnati; Belle of Shreveport, Red River-La Belle and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Mail, City, St. Louis; Allegheny Belle, Ohio River; Sherlock, New Orleans; Future City and Grafton, St. Louis; Bee and barges, New Orleans; Alps, Vicksburg; Kanawha and barges, Ohio River.

EVANSVILLE, April 14.—Partly cloudy and warm; mercury 50 to 66. River risen 6 inches. Up—Prairie City, 10 P. M.; R E. Lee, 4 A. M.; Robert Mitchell, 5; Fayette and Morning Star, 10; Quickstep, 1 P. M.; Sam Brown, 5; Bowling Green, 5. Down—Mary Houston, 8 P. M.; Jno. Kilgour, 3 A. M.; Belle Vernon, 6; Arlington, 12; Mary Ament, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6—all with fair to good trips. Signs of rain to-night. Business active.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14.—Clear and pleasant to-day; cloudy to-night. River stationary; 10 feet on falls; 12 feet at head of canal. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Sam J Hale, New Orleans. Departed—Baum, S. J. Hale, and Charmer, Cincinnati; Memnoia, St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—River falling; 5½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Silver Thorn, Evansville; John Lumsden, Cairo; John S. Branford, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Silver Thorn, Evansville; F. P. Gracy, Wabash river; James Gilmore, Ohio river; John S. Branford, Upper Cumberland; John Lumsden, Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., April 14.—Arrived—Capitol City, Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; Grevece, New Orleans, 3; Belfast, New Orleans, 5. Departed—Capitol City, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Glencoe, St. Louis, 4; Belfast, St. Louis, 7. River fallen 6 inches. Raining since 6 P. M.; mercury 66.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Arrived—Elliott, Memphis; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Bon Accord, Mound City; Minneapolis, Reed's Landing. Departed—Elliott, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; Dubuque, Winona; New Boston, Peoria; Esperanza, Upper Missouri; Alps, New Orleans; Dayage, Cairo. River rising slowly and all the upper streams swelling at various points. The Red River of the North is at flood height and over its bank at different places. Showery and mild.

VICKSBURG, April 15.—Down—Pauline Carroll, City of Cairo, Mande, Dick Fulton and barges, and Pargoud. Up—Grand Lake and barges, Jasper, Belle Lee, Peytonia and barges, Mary McDonald, Lady Lee, Indiana, Ajax and barges, and City of Helena. Cloudy and pleasant. River rising.

Severe Snow Storm in the West.

OMAHA, April 14.—The most severe snow storm of the season is prevailing between Fremont, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyoming. It commenced at Cheyenne yesterday morning, traveled eastward slowly, reached the North Platte last night, and Grand Island early this morning, and continues there yet with unabated fury. The snow is about four or five feet in depth. Life is not safe outside of shelter. Trains are laid up, waiting for the storm to abate.

FOREIGN.

The Situation in Spain—Carlists in a Critical Position—The Publication of Newspapers Forbidden in Ripoll—Address by M. De Remusat to the Electors of Paris—The Pope Improving—Revolt of Troops in Porto Rico—American Sailors Disembarked to Restore Order—Bidwell, the Alleged Bank of England Forger, Recaptured in Cuba.

WEST INDIES.

Bidwell Recaptured.

HAVANA, April 13.—Bidwell was recaptured by the police on the seashore twenty miles above this city. He bruised his hands and legs severely when he jumped from the balcony of the prison. Maps of the city and Island were found on the person of the prisoner. He refused to say who aided him in his escape. Bidwell's friends undoubtedly neglected to instruct him thoroughly as to the route he should take upon leaving the city.

Revolt in Porto Rico.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

KEY WEST, FLA., April 14.—The troops in Porto Rico have revolted in favor of a Republic. Much confusion has resulted. The crews of two American vessels in port have disembarked to restore order. Aid has been asked for from Havana and two war vessels are about to leave that city.

FRANCE.

Address by M. De Remusat.

PARIS, April 14.—M. De Remusat, candidate for the Assembly, has issued an address to the electors, declaring that at all times and under all governments he has sought and loved liberty, but liberty founded on law, not perpetual revolution. He promises to faithfully sustain the policy of President Thiers, and expresses an earnest desire for the consolidation of the Republic and the maintenance of universal suffrage.

Carlists in a Critical Position.

PARIS, April 14.—A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda is in a critical position.

SPAIN.

Excitement in Barcelona.

MADRID, April 14.—The rumor that a Carlist force was marching on Barcelona caused great excitement in that city yesterday, and volunteers were called to arms. The excitement subsided when it was discovered that the report was untrue.

Publication of Newspapers Forbidden in Ripoll.

MADRID, April 14.—The Carlist chieftain Saballs has forbidden the publication of newspapers in the town of Ripoll.

ITALY.

The Pope Improving.

ROME, April 14.—The condition of the Pope is so far improved that His Holiness was able to-day to give audiences to several visitors.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Arrived: Great Republic, St. Louis. Departed: Kellogg and Barges, St. Louis; Clarksville, Arkansas River. Raining.

RUSSIA.

American Correspondents not Allowed to Accompany the Khivan Expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says there is no truth in the report that American correspondents will be allowed to accompany the expedition against Khiva.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There were 516 deaths in New York city last week.

—Bismarck has left Berlin for Varzin until after the Eastern holidays.

—The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of the World meets in Richmond, Va., to-day.

—Pere Hyacinthe delivered an eloquent discourse in Geneva on Sunday in praise of Calvin.

—A meeting was held in New Orleans on Monday night to form a league to resist the Kellogg Government.

—The Belgian Government has stationed a man of war at Ostend, to prevent the encroachment of English fishing vessels.

—Advices from Adelaide say that the wheat crop of South Australia is satisfactory, 180,000 tons being available for export.

—The sale of season tickets for the approaching musical festival in Cincinnati commenced on Monday, realizing $4,750 the first day.

—Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to his constituents in Corsica, protesting against his expulsion from France.

—At Rochester, N. Y., the general term of the Supreme Court affirmed judgment in the case of Henry Fralleu, convicted of murder in Syracuse.

—Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of the Dwight Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss $750,000.

—The Brooklyn Board of Underwriters have issued a circular fixing the rates of insurance at from twenty-five cents to one dollar on the hundred weight.

—A post office has been established at Jamestown, Va., for the first time, although Jamestown was the first place permanently settled on this Continent.

—Rev. Williamson Teviell, D. D., one of the oldest and most widely known Methodist ministers in Southern, Indiana, died on Sunday afternoon, after a lingering illness.

—One hundred feet of the embankment of the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Kingston, N. Y., was washed away on Sunday, which will cause an interruption for a few days.

—A concession has been granted by the Spanish Government giving certain parties the right to lay a line of telegraph cable from Cuba or Porto Rico to Hayti or San Domingo.

—Matthew Morrison, aged fifty, arrested on suspicion of killing Mary Fagan on the night of March 18th, died last Friday night in Bellevue Hospital, Brooklyn. He twice attempted suicide.

—At the request of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., Senator Morton will at an early day address the people on the relations of railroads to the public and to the Government.

—The wife of Robert Pierce was found dead in her house near Camden, N. Y., on Sunday, having been killed by her husband. A child four years old says she saw her father do the deed.

—In the Arkansas State Senate a member presented a memorial to Congress asking that Arkansas be given a good Republican Government, a good monarchy, or a good despotic power.

—The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to send all the disposable colored recruits at St. Louis to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for assignment to the Tenth Cavalry.

—Among the passengers for Europe on Saturday were ex-Senator Catteli, John P. Bigelow, Chief of the United States Treasury Loan Department, and Col. Roebling, Engineer of the Brooklyn bridge.

—Mr. Bancroft, American Minister, at Berlin, on Friday entertained at dinner Herr Lasker, member of the Prussian Diet, who originated the inquiry into the alleged corruption in procuring railway concessions.

—A gang of burglars made a raid on Passaic village, N. J., last Sunday night, and after robbing a number of stores and houses set fire to a stable. The citizens turned out and secured one thief, aged eighteen.

—The rumors current that Minister Bancroft, at Berlin, would soon resign is denied. He recently received a complimentary letter from President Grant. He also continues to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor and Bismarck.

—On Saturday afternoon William Saunders, George Fletcher and Michael Cannon entered the saloon of Philip Reese, No. 216 Pearl street, Philadelphia, and fatally stabbed the proprietor. They were arrested. Two of them are members of the fire department.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Utah Central and Southern Railroads, B. Young resigned the Presidency of both roads. J. Sharp was elected President of the former and Wm. Jennings of the latter. Young has now retired from all business affairs.

—Mrs. Johnson, wife of the keeper of the Cape Roman light-house, near Charleston, N. C., was found in bed last Sunday night with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor and revolver by her side. A large sum of money which deceased had recently drawn from bank is missing.

—The third deposit of $250 a side in the forthcoming prize fight between Arthur Chambers and George Seddons for $2,000 and the light weight championship was staked on Saturday. The pugilists and their trainers were present. The fight takes place on the 21st of May, in New York city.

—At Newark, Del., on Friday, Jas. Bush, of Arlington, while hiding from a fellow student, climbed to the top of the College cupola at means of the outside lattice work. While by tempting the feat a second time, one of the slats broke, and he fell to the roof, a distance of fifty-five feet, and was fatally injured.

—Last Saturday a man named Vaughn, with half a dozen aliases, was arrested by the Chief of Police of Memphis on suspicion of being the man who assassinated General Thos. C. Hindman, of Helena, Arkansas, some four years since, while sitting near the fire, surrounded by his family. The police are very reticent in regard to the matter, but it is stated the arrest of Vaughn is based on a letter written by him. It is stated he was hired to do the deed by one whose object was to avenge the ruin of a young lady by Hindman.

Oakes Ames Sued by the Government.

BOSTON, April 14.—A suit has been instituted in the United States Court against Oakes Ames for three hundred thousand dollars. The trial is to take place in May. The suit grows out of certain cotton transactions at New Orleans during the war, for which the Government obtained judgment against A. S. Mansfield and others, and now sues Ames for the amount, alleging that he was a partner with Mansfield.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Proposed Public Building at Pittsburgh.

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF NEW LOAN BONDS.

The Supervising Steamboat Inspectors to Meet To-Day.

THE COST OF A COMPROMISE SUIT.

Weekly Business of the Pension Bureau.

Supreme Court Decision on the New Orleans Slaughter House Case.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873.

Weekly Business of the Pension Bureau.

The weekly statement of the Pension Bureau just issued is as follows: Invalid claims—number received, original 181, increase 222. Number admitted, original 320, increase 12; number rejected, original 22, increase 38. Total number disposed of 393, widows' claims received, original 161, increase 6, arrears 1; admitted, original 69, increase 2, original rejected 6. Total number disposed of 77. War of 1812, survivors' claims received 16, widows 19, survivors admitted 14, widows 48, survivors rejected 20, widows rejected 28. Total disposed of 149. The total number of pension claims of all classes now pending is 78,094.

Patent Cultivators.

The Commissioner of Patents now has before him the case of Lynch & Raff vs. Dryden & Underwood. It is a question both of re-issue and interference, the patent involved being that of the straddle row cultivator. Lynch & Raff claim a re-issue, and embody in their application for such the split tongue which is embraced in various other patented cultivators. The case is now being argued before the Commissioner on the legitimacy of the combination as set forth in the claim of Lynch & Raff.

The Sexton Fire Place Heater.

The question of extending the patent of the Sexton Fire Place Heater will be decided this week. Many of the features embraced in this patent are embodied in the other patented fire place heaters and its extension is strongly opposed. Wm. Harding, of Philadelphia, appears in behalf of the extension, and Hanson & Co., of the same city, in opposition to it.

The Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh.

No improvements will be made in the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh this year, the Chief of the Marine Hospital Service believing that the money so expended would not serve any useful purpose, as he intends to renew to Congress next fall the necessity of selling the present hospital, and erecting a new one in a more favorable locality.

Steamboat Supervising Inspectors.

This Board will begin its called sessions at the Ebbitt House, on F street, next Tuesday, instead of at the Board of Health rooms, where they formerly met. Investigations made of the many recent casualties to steam vessels, and the information gained thereby as to wants and neglects on shipboard will form some of the subjects of consideration for the Board.

Suits Against the Government Under the Old Tariff Laws.

Suits against the Government under the old tariff law, that have been pending in court for some time, will shortly come up for trial in the United States Court in New York city. Information is now being prepared, for the prosecution of these cases, at the Treasury Department.

The Proposed Public Building at Pittsburgh.

The Commission appointed to select a site for the public building at Pittsburgh have not as yet presented their report. Supervising Architect Mullett states that nothing will be done this year beyond the purchase of the ground.

The Cost of a Compromise Suit.

Out of the compromise suit with Phelps, Dodge & Co., for $271,000, the Government will actually receive just one-half of the amount, the other half going to defray the costs of the suit and pay the informer.

Workings of the Late Tariff Law.

Since the passage of the new tariff law in 1871 the Solicitor of the Treasury Department has not as yet had a case to defend for the Government, on account of a suit against it arising from the new law.

The Second Installment of New Loan Bonds.

Another installment of new loan bonds amounting to $8,000,000 will be sent to the Syndicate in London this week, to be succeeded by an additional installment of $10,000,000 during the coming week. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court to-day decided what is known as the "New Orleans slaughter house" cases, in error from the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The butchers claimed the incorporation of the Crescent City Slaughter House Company by the Legislature, and giving it such exclusive privileges as to compel all of them to obey. Its requirement was the re-establishment of slavery forever abolished by the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, and also violation of the fourteenth, or civil rights, amendment thereto, inasmuch as it places all butchers at the mercy of the incorporators and deprives them of their business, which is given over to the monopoly. The Court below held as the charter was to be declared purpose of protecting the health of the city, an object within the lawful scope of legislation, there was sufficient consideration for the grant of privileges and the charter held valid. This opinion is sustained by the Supreme Court, which says the law does not prevent butchers from doing their own slaughtering, but only compels them to do it in the location which is for the right and duty of the Legislature to fix. The wisdom of the monopoly granted may be questioned, but there is no justification for the assertion that the butchers are deprived of the right to prosecute their occupation or the people of their daily service of food. The regulation of the business of slaughtering animals within a city, inspection of animals to be killed, and of the meats after killed, are among the most necessary and frequent exercises of power belonging to States, and the exclusive authority of Legislatures over the subject is well settled. The answer to the objection raised under the thirteenth amendment is that personal servitude is there meant as plainly indicated by the use of the word "involuntary." The clause of the fourteenth amendment which has been cited protects the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States from hostile action of the States, and not those of citizens of the several States. These immunities and privileges are of a distinct nature, and if plaintiffs in error have any privilege and immunities infringed by the defendants' charter, which is not conceded, they are not such as to depend on citizenship of the United States and not within the protection of such clause of the fourteenth amendment, nor does that charter deprive the plaintiffs of property without due process of law, nor deny them equal protection of law within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Justice Field read a dissenting opinion.

Callers at the White House.

There was a very large number of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day, many of whom called to pay their respects. Nearly all present had interviews with the President. Among the callers were Vice President Wilson, ex-Senator Wade, Senator Sargent and others. There was a reference made by all these gentlemen to the prevailing topic of the Indian murders, and the President was asked for additional information, but beyond that already published there are no details. The President also received a call today from the soldiers' and sailors' orphans, who make it a custom to pay their respects to him on Easter Monday. The children were received in the East Room, and shook hands with the President.

Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment against the United States in favor of Jesse D. Bright for $5,427 for rent of land in Indiana.

In the case of Theodore B. Sams and others, comprising some five hundred claimants for twenty per cent. additional compensation voted by Congress in 1867 to all civil employes of the Government at Washington, the report of the special commissioner was submitted and judgment ordered to be entered in conformity thereto. The report is in favor of the claimants, who will receive between $70,000 and $80,000.

A Collector Sued.

Collector Bailey having telegraphed Commissioner Douglass that the New York Central Railroad Company had sued him, and were about to replevy the goods seized by him, the Commissioner replied, instructing him to retain possession of the property seized and sell as advertised.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $358,400,508.

The President Going to St. Louis.

The President will leave Wednesday evening for St. Louis.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873.

The storm on Massachusetts Bay continues moving slowly northeastward into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that in Iowa advance northeastward, and a third storm centre develops in North Carolina and on the Middle Atlantic coast. For Monday in New England, except Maine, continued north and northwest winds, cloudy and clearing weather. For the lower lakes and the western portion of the Middle States, increasing north and east winds and cloudy weather. For the Middle and Atlantic States, northeasterly winds and rising temperature. For Virginia and the south Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, with clouds and rain from Alabama westward, southeast winds, veer to cold northwest, with cloudy weather. For the upper lakes, increasing northeasterly winds with rain. Cautionary signals continue at Boston, Portland, Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee and Duluth, and are ordered for Norfolk and Wilmington.

OBITUARY.

John Martin.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—John Martin, a prominent citizen, a member of the City Council, and a member of the firm of Quayle & Martin, shipbuilders of this city, died this morning of typhoid fever.

Railway Accident.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—A train on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad ran over a cow this morning, throwing one coach off the track, containing fourteen passengers, all of whom were more or less bruised. Two are not expected to live. The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles per hour.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The first championship game of base ball between the Washington Club and Maryfands was played here to-day, and resulted as follows: Washington, 24; Marylands, 8.

Borden Mine.

CUMBERLAND, April 14.—The machinery, houses, &c., of the Borden mine shaft, near Frostburg, Md., were burned this morning. Loss $6,000.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Contributors—The Work of the Past Year—The Hospital Proven a Blessing and a Necessity—The New Officers for 1873.

The seventh annual meeting of the contributors to the Homeopathic Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The President, Major Wm. Frew, called the meeting to order.

Dr. J. H. McClelland was chosen Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was presented and read by Dr. J. C. Burgher.

From this report it appeared that the financial affairs, internal management and general condition of the Hospital are such as to inspire confidence in its permanent prosperity and enlarged usefulness. Its charities have been dispensed during the past year in the same impartial manner which has always characterized the Institution.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. George W. Backofen, was submitted, showing the gross receipts to be $11,358.64, and disbursements, which include a payment of $5,000 on the real estate, to be $11,243.27, leaving a balance in the treasury of $15.37. The Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Herron, Young and Miles, reported having examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer and found them correct.

The Secretary of the Medical Board, Dr. J. H. McClelland, then submitted the annual report of that Board, containing the following information: The Medical Board meets for consultation and discussion at the Hospital, the last Tuesday of every month, and at such other times as the welfare of the patients under their care may demand it necessary. The proceedings of these meetings are published in one of the medical journals for the benefit of the profession at large. There were three hundred and five patients treated in the Hospital during the past year. Of these, two hundred and three were charity patients, and the remainder, one hundred and two, were paying patients. Of these, 219 were treated in the medical wards, 65 in the surgical wards, and in the lying in wards there were 13 cases and 8 births.

Mortality.—The mortality for the past year was only 5½ per cent. of the cases treated, there being in all seventeen deaths. Of these five were from consumption, two from organic diseases of the heart, four were in a dying condition when admitted. There were also two from old age, one from typhus and one from typhoid fever, and one from peritonitis, and one from congestion chill.

The reports of the different Committees were received and adopted.

After which the President made the following remarks: "There is much that is gratifying in the reports that have just been approved and much to encourage the increased efforts of the contributors to, and managers of, the Homeopathic Hospital.

Nearly *fifteen hundred* suffering men and women have been received into the institution, tenderly nursed and skillfully treated, the majority of whom have been charity patients. The large number of 23,000 patients have received, medicine and attendance, often at their homes, "without money and without price." No question of creed or color has been asked; no qualification demanded; no red tape displayed. To all intents and purposes ours has been a Free Hospital and a free dispensary, and in the centre of business; kept like an elegant home; with kind treatment for all. The Medical staff who have prescribed in the noble work are deserving of especial thanks and they are receiving their rewards. Hundreds in the community have risen up and called them blessed," and through their untiring devotion to the interests of suffering humanity, they find their cherished institution appreciated as well as by the State Legislature as by the citizens of own community. The recent appropriation will happily relieve us of our real estate indebtedness, and put us in shape for more efficient work in the future; but it will also be a guarantee to the contributors that every dollar placed in our hands will go directly to the relief of the sick and wounded. On the whole our institution has become a public necessity. Were its doors to close to-day many languishing poor, many friendless sick, many homeless sufferers, would miss its pleasant, cheery wards, its kind and skillful nurses, and its numerous and distinguished physicians and surgeons. Let us resp encouraged by the fact of evidence we have that our Hospital has been a blessing to the whole community and has a hundred times repaid all the toil, anxiety and cost which have been expended. The Ladies Homeopathic Charitable Association has deserving of much credit in the general success of our work. Not only their contributions but their unceasing interest and constant visitations of both indoor and outdoor patients, have helped make the benign influences of the Hospital felt in all the lanes and alleys where poverty and disease go hand in hand. "The blessings of those who were ready to perish rest upon them."

An election for eight trustees to serve for three years was then held with the following result: O. Metcalf, A. McFarland, John Fleming, D. H. Frailich, Wm. Crawford, Jr., T. B. Young, Edwin Miles, C. W. Robb, Esq.

The trustees then organized by electing the following officers:

President—Wm. Frew.
Vice Presidents—W. A. Herron, Edwin Miles.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Backofen.
Secretary—D. H. Frailich.
Librarian—T. B. Young.
Solicitor—C. W. Robb, Esq.

POLITICAL.

☞FOR FROTHONOTARY.

B. F. KENNEDY,

Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. apl5

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES PATTERSON,

Of Plum Township, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention. apl5-d&s

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN YOUNG, JR.,

OF ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

apl5:45-d&s

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

RICHARD THOMPSON,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3. apl4:19-d&s

☞FOR PROTHONOTARY.

M. G. COREY,

Braddock's Borough, (Late Captain Co. G, 83d Penn's Vols.), subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. apl4:104-d&s

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold its annual meeting for the election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the General office of the Company, No. 167, Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.

The transfer books will be closed until after said election. EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, April 7, 1873. ap7:43d

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

☞NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On APRIL 1st, the offices of the Freight Agent and Freight Cashier Of the Allegheny Valley R. R. will be

Removed to Sixteenth Street,

Near the Bridge.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.

mh31

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED.—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family. Inquire at 95 Craig street, Allegheny. ap15

WANTED.—TWO GOOD BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS. Enquire of GEO. M. BREEN, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh. ap14:23

WANTED.—A BLOWING CYLINDER suitable for a small Blast Furnace of ten to twenty tons capacity. Address H. C. BOWERS, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap14:23

WANTED—AT NO. 5 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny, a good CHAMBERMAID, one that can come well recommended. None other need apply. ap10

WANTED.—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY on the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, scrubbers, dining room girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh. for

WANTED—AGENTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY for the new WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

We are now offering MORE LIBERAL terms to RELIABLE men, than ever before during our experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business.

Capital required. WE STAND ALL LOSSES AND MAKE COLLECTIONS AT OUR EXPENSE. HORSE, WAGON and OUTFIT furnished if necessary.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to men who will furnish their own teams.

Now is the time to apply and get ready for the Spring trade.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
ap5:30d 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO LET.

TO LET.—DWELLING HOUSE OF 7 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Harrison street, near Aiken avenue, Thirty-ninth ward. Inquire of D. M. CARR, at Pension office, in Custom House. ap12,1f

TO LET.—TWO SMALL HOUSES, ONE on Centre Avenue, No. 96. Hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on first floor; four bed-rooms above. Water and gas.

One at No. 87 Clark street, 4 rooms—unexpectedly vacant. Rent low. Apply at No. 121 Centre avenue. ap5-d3s

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on Park street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant Frame, of 8 Rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The grounds or half an acre is planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees. For terms, &c., apply at A. KNIPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:3d3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF TEN rooms, with all modern improvements and conveniences, on Overhill street. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Address: WM. WILSON, Allegheny City. apr11 d3s

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT on Mount Washington. Location healthy and accessible. Price from $300 to $1,300 each, and on very easy terms. Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. Lots within five minutes' walk of the Incline; lots at two minutes' walk; lots at twenty minutes' walk. Also four good HORSES for sale.

S. L. CUTHBERT,
ap9 203 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—A ONE OR TWO HORSE Platform Wagon, nearly new, suitable for hauling loads of any description. Apply to ADDIE McCURE, 362 Penn street. mh28:3d&s MWF

FOR SALE—ONE FAMILY HORSE and Saddle and one set of Harness and Riding Saddle and Bridle. Enquire at No. 24 S. 4th Canal street, Allegheny City. ap2:d&3

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 2 sectional fluted Boilers, with everything complete in complete and good order. Apply to SELLERS, VANE FRAZER, No. 58 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. feb25

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD street; one door from the corner of fourth; Nos. 3 and 58, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART, mar27:3d3 Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free of in bond, ready to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
mh12 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. CONKRAN & CO., 131 Liberty street. mh27

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any and SOLID. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.

JOHN M. COOPER,
mh8 Penn street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRABLE property, the residence of the late John McQ. Woods, No. 152 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, hot and cold water, and all in complete order. Lot 48 feet front, by 125 feet in depth. For terms, apply to McCLUNG & DOUGLASS, No. 57 Penn avenue. feb21:3d&s

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, City of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlors and wainscoting through the house; is built in the most modern style, and is easily finished; cellars dry and commodious. For further particulars call on or address

JOHN S. DILWORTH, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Or 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Cellar, and Attic; Bangath Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout. Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, all fenced, on which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Locust street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 73 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station, Nine miles on West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this healthful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 150 feet, $ 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 73 Federal street, Allegheny City.

ELECTIONS.

☞ELECTION NOTICE.—OWNERS OF Property abutting on Liberty avenue, from Thirty-second street to Centre avenue, are hereby notified that an ELECTION FOR FIVE COMMIS

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOGARTH,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—with a view to publication, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 90¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118¼@118¾.

A FALSE ALARM, to the effect that the Carlists were marching in force on Barcelona, Spain, led to the calling out of the volunteers. It is evident that the larger towns in Spain will make a strong defence against the Carlists, a fact which leads to confidence in the ultimate establishing of the Republic.

WE ARE afraid the *Commercial* has an indiscreet way of advocating right measures, occasionally. As we have read the opposition press, and a few professed Republican sheets,—they have not opposed legislation in determining the election of a State Treasurer, but the practical extension of the term of the Treasurer one year. Hence it does not follow, as the *Commercial* assumes, that if the Governor "vetoes *this* bill, he will be compelled to veto all similar bills hereafter." The Governor might veto this particular bill, say, for extending the term of the Treasurer so much, and not veto a bill providing for the election and qualification of a Treasurer, embracing other and different provisions.

TELEGRAMS from Rome render it quite certain that Pope Pius IX. is in a very critical and possibly dying condition. His advanced age and perturbed condition of mind indicate that he has but little recuperative power. It has been the policy of the Cardinals of the Catholic Church, for many years, to keep secret the death of a Pope until his successor was elected, if there was occasion to fear outside interference. Hence, even were the Pope dead, the news of that fact might be delayed for several days. It is significant that the Cardinals are very generally assembled at Rome, and that special precautions have been taken to prevent persons from entering the city. The reasons for this are apparent. Italy, Germany, Austria and possibly France, are interested in the selection which shall be made, and, if informed, will each try to influence the result. Victor Emanuel is interested in having a Pope that will favor his continued occupation of Rome—difficult as he may be to find or elect. Bismarck wants a Liberal, and not an Ultramontane. Thiers does not want Cardinal Bonaparte elected Pope; and Francis Joseph generally sympathizes with Bismarck. News of the death of one Pope and the election of another, may come at the same time.

THE MODOC TREACHERY.

The outburst of indignation, with which the treacherous and bloody conduct of the Modoc leaders has been received, is right, and the extermination of the warriors of that tribe, in retribution, will be just. That our general policy toward the Indian tribes should be amended, so far as to deal promptly and severely with Indians who may be off their reservations, and who cannot give an account of themselves, such as will clearly prove peaceful intentions, we also regard as right and proper. But that the peace policy of the Government should be entirely abandoned, because of this Modoc outbreak, we do not for a moment believe. It is not, really, a result of the peace policy, but rather, of the old army and trader policy of the Government. Some years ago, an attempt was made to persuade these Modocs to remove to a place provided for them, in Arizona. A number went, but were greatly dissatisfied with the change, and, if we remember correctly, returned. Those who remained would not be persuaded to go, and a military force was summoned, and their camp surrounded. In the parley that ensued, they represented themselves as peacefully disposed, but unwilling to abandon their fishing and hunting grounds. While debating this point, one of their number, known as Scar-faced Charley, came out of *taepee* with his war paint on, and his rifle in hand. Then ensued a fight,—whether the Indians or soldiers fired first, is in doubt; but the soldiers were defeated. From this the Indians sent out marauding bands, and about a dozen whites were killed. This, in brief, was the origin of the trouble, out of which grew the recent massacre. It was the old policy of forcing Indians away from reservations on the approach of the whites.

It is not, we judge, necessary now to dwell in detail on the errors of policy that attended the recent effort to persuade them to peacefully leave the lava beds of the Arizona reservation. Mr. Meacham, one of the Commissioners, had incurred their distrust and dislike for the part he had taken in their original removal. Weeks ago they developed enough of distrust to put away any clearly defined hope of securing their peaceful removal. Yet we can only commend the kindly spirit that led to continued efforts to avoid bloodshed. There is no relieving feature to the bloody tragedy, so far as the Indians are concerned. But while it is right and proper to punish these, should the policy of peacefully controlling the other and larger Indian tribes be generally abandoned? Does this Modoc affair prove the peace policy a failure? We answer, no.

Those who have intelligently considered the Indian problem—remembering that the evils of the old policy would be encountered for years—did not expect miraculous results to follow the adoption of other measures, nor that the peace policy would succeed without an occasional outbreak of vindictiveness on the part of the savages. It should be borne in mind, that for years past, the most outrageous schemes of plunder and outrage were prefaced with smooth words and oily promises; and the Indians accustomed to, and embittered by deceit and violence, would not at once accept the promises that might be honestly made. More than this, it often happens that the white population that trenches upon the territory occupied by the Indians, find it to their advantage to foment disturbance and war. By this means, soldiers would be drawn in among them, and while these would render it tolerably safe, they would also afford a market, at high prices, for such articles as these settlers might have for sale. Thus a variety of causes conspired to hinder and perplex the commissioners sent out to give effect to the President's policy. The only wonder is, that it has succeeded as well as it has.

Suppose we abandon the present system of managing the Indians,—what shall we substitute? If the old policy, we object that this was not free from outrage, and expensive wars. Just now, telegrams from Washington refer to a man named Wright, who is said to be very wealthy, as a result of cheating the Indians. This man belonged to the old system, and it was by the system of cheating that brought wealth to him, that Indian wars were often brought on. The expensiveness of those wars is shown, by the fact, furnished, we think by General Sherman, that every Indian killed, cost the government a million of dollars. Under the old *regime*, those wars were well nigh interminable, and the waste of money was enormous, to say nothing of the depredations and loss of life, resulting from Indian forays. Can any one reasonably expect that a return to the old policy will result in anything better than is thus described?

The facts, as gathered from several authenticated sources, and embodied in the last annual report of the Indian Commissioners, show that there has been, even in Arizona, and among the Apaches, the worst of the Indian tribes, less crime, and fewer depredations than under the old policy. This is after less than four years trial of the new plan. It is also evident that the cost to the Government of maintaining peace along the border, and among the Indian tribes, has been greatly lessened. But more than this, the basis is created for an enduring peace among the influential Indian tribes. The evidence of this fact is furnished in the reports that represent the Kiowas, Sioux, Arapahoes, and other Indian tribes as restless and disposed to take the war path. While the young men, full of their notions of winning honor on the war path, are in favor of fighting, the old men and chiefs counsel peace. Thus a disposition to accept the assurances given, and to rightly estimate the improved sentiment entertained toward them, manifests itself already among the Indians. If so much has been done in three or four years, is it not reasonable, now that the foundation is laid, to expect even better results in the future?

We do not plead for sentimentalism in behalf of the Indians. We do not believe in them, as models of native nobleness and honor. We accept them as generally lazy, dirty, treacherous and bloody. But we claim that they are susceptible of improvement and civilization. Even the Modocs, left alone in their old home, were a proverbially peaceful tribe. They had a horror of removals,—and we are not so certain that this dread did not at last impel them to desperation and to their act of treachery. To them it evidently was like death to be removed,—and they met it by inflicting as heavy and treacherous a blow as possible on their enemies. The army and civilians are both needed to manage the Indian tribes. One will punish those who are refractory, or off their reservation,—the others will educate them toward a proper appreciation of the Government and civilization, and this is much cheaper than to first cheat, and then fight them. Punish the Modocs as they deserve, but do not let the crime of a tribe of less than a hundred warriors involve us in a general Indian war.

THE VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

On the 7th of April, Senator White, of Indiana county, and a delegate-at-large in the Constitutional Convention, introduced in the State Senate a bill providing that the Constitutional Convention shall make due provision for the ascertainment of the vote on the amendments to be submitted by that body to the people, and for the announcement and proclamation by the Governor of the adoption of such amendments. The bill passed the Senate without objection or discussion. The Constitutional Convention, it is generally conceded, we believe, already has the power specifically given by the bill of Senator White, and it was introduced merely to prevent any possible conflict, should the Convention deem it wise, or it be found necessary, to name a day for a special election on the amended Constitution, and take measures to secure an honest vote and an honest count. The bill, as it passed the Senate, was sent to the House of Representatives, where it was discussed at some length, Speaker Elliott coming down on the floor of the House, and opposing it with characteristic vehemence. He moved an amendment to the bill that the election on the acceptance of the amended Constitution should be held on the second Tuesday of October, and in pursuance of the *existing election laws of the State*. This latter clause it is well understood, was to obtain for the opposition to the new Constitution the aid of the peculiar election laws of Philadelphia, and the system of ballot box stuffing and false counting in vogue in that city. Speaker Elliott endeavored to secure for his amendment the support of the Republican members of the House, and cracked the party lash with accustomed severity, but he was wofully disappointed, and it was rejected by yeas 36, nays 43. The rules were then suspended by a two-thirds vote (54 to 26) and the bill passed the House without division. The next day, we believe, Mr. Brown, a representative from Erie county, made a motion to reconsider, in order, as he stated, to make some inquiries as to the bill; he did so, was satisfied that it was a proper measure, and never pressed his motion to reconsider, and the House adjourned *sine die* without acting on it.

Out of these facts, the Pittsburgh *Commercial* manufactures an absurd story that the bill was a "jesuitical" trick concocted by Mr. Delegate Buckalew, and into the support of which he wheedled the entire Senate, and two-thirds of the House of Representatives, notwithstanding "Speaker Elliott detected the real character of the bill," (*vide the Commercial*) and thundered his party anathemas at all who dared to vote for it. We submit this is rather thin.

The *Commercial*, however, goes farther, and insists that as the motion to reconsider "was not disposed of when the House adjourned on the 16th, the *bill therefore fell*." We presume Governor Hartranft will take the opinion of Attorney General Dimmick, on this point, and in it we will cheerfully acquiesce. If it is correct that making a motion to reconsider a bill at the closing hours of the session, and then not acting on the motion, defeats the bill—nullifies the action of the entire Senate and two-thirds of the House—it will be appreciated that a novel plan has been developed by the opponents of the amended Constitution, by which laws passed by the Legislature may be defeated by two members acting in collusion with the presiding officers and the clerks.

If there is any trickery about the passage of this bill, we apprehend it will be found in the use made of the motion to reconsider by its opponents, and the possibility that the bill has been abstracted from the custody of the clerks—never signed by the Speakers of the House and Senate, and never presented to the Governor for his action. Such things are by no means unheard of in the atmosphere of Harrisburg. Governor Hartranft owes it to the dignity of the high office he holds, to the expressed will of a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, and to the people of the Commonwealth, to have the whereabouts of Senator White's bill—a law in every particular save the signature of the Governor—investigated. If the Attorney General decides that by the adjournment, the motion to reconsider stands and the bill falls, and therefore the Governor is powerless, so be it. We will accept his ruling as conclusive, and congratulate the *Commercial* people on the success of the first "trick" they have played against the amended Constitution.

But in what pitiable plight this places the engineers of the fraud? The law they are so solicitous to defeat, by fair means or foul, has for its aim the single purpose of securing an honest vote and an honest count of votes on the amended Constitution. That covers its length and breadth. We believe the Convention has this power without the assent of the Legislature, but opposition to co-operation by the Legislature in so laudable an object faithfully indicates the animus of the conspirators. Securing an honest expression from the people of the State, on the work of the Constitutional Convention, is the vital question of the near future. Its friends certainly do not contemplate or desire to advance their cause by fraud, in any form or shape, but they are equally determined not to be voted down or counted out by those who make boast that no matter what kind of Constitution is presented, Philadelphia will give whatever majority is needed to defeat it.

A WONDERFUL old man is Senator Brownlow. The Knoxville *Chronicle* says that he is enjoying better health to-day than he has at any time for six years; that he sleeps better and eats more, and that his voice is stronger than usual.

"PELLUCID."

We were agreeably surprised, a few days since, to observe the interest manifested by the *Dispatch* man, in what he termed "pellucid" writing. Not having the leisure to refer fifty-four times to Webster to ascertain his precise meaning, we will be pardoned if we attempt to illustrate it from his brilliant productions. A park at the point is the occasion for a few pointed criticisms of members of Councils. "There is ample room," says he, never so wisely, "for improvement in the *spirit* of Council legislation." We are pleased to know this, —but most of us care less for the spirit, than the reality of Council legislation. Still, we will be glad to be informed as to the kind of spiritual improvement the *Dispatch* is after. Does it want the members of Council to be meek and lamb-like, or does it desire their regeneration? Are they to be more subdued, peaceful, or gentle? When the *spirit* of a given line of conduct is criticised, we ought to know first what must be substituted. But, then, these Councilmen "have not grown with the growth of the city." That is bad. The city has grown in dimensions and population, to double its old size within a few years. Are we to understand that the members of Council are at fault for not having done the same? Imagine men of from eleven to twelve feet, with intellect correspondingly developed! But worst of all is the result of this lack of growth. We give the following gem of "pellucid" writing, illustrative of this point, entire:

"They have not grown with the growth of the city. At times, it is true, under a vivid realization of this fact, they are prone to enlarge their opinions; but this enlargement being impulsive and sudden, rather than the result of intelligent observation and thoughtful measurement of the divers public necessities, its tendency is to lead to recklessness and extravagance rather than to judicious ministering to the wants of their constituents."

How men, under a "vivid realization" of the fact that they have "not grown with the growth of the city," can impulsively "enlarge their opinions" in behalf of "the divers public necessities," is a puzzle to any one not a disciple of John Locke. That the tendency to such a rubber-like stretching should lead to "recklessness and extravagance" is, of course, "pellucid." The effect of this is thus described:

"While thus animated, contracts heavier than need be are undertaken without due regard to the facilities for their fulfillment; next day contemplation of the error of that preceding throws the members into the opposite extreme mood, during whose continuance they refuse to supply absolute wants that might be met at comparatively small cost."

It is rather difficult to say just what the above means. Whether it is a poetical way of saying that our impulsive Councilmen, under the influence of "contemplation," swing backward and forward, pendulum like, from heavy contracts to a refusal "to supply absolute wants"—or whether it is meant to intimate that on one day they are in a liberal mood, and the next stingy, we cannot say. Indeed, we are as much mystified at this, as we are at the problem how men who "have not grown with the growth of the city" can develop contracts larger than "need be undertaken." Last of all, we give a sentence we will not attempt to criticise. We have read it backward, forward, crosswise, and upside down, and still we wonder. This bit of pellucidity is as follows: "Humanity ought to forbid anything in the shape of sectional opposition." We hope no one will oppose the new park "sectionally."

PERSONAL.

MR. FROUDE being in clerical orders, is obliged to decline election to Parliament.

SPEAKER BLAINE will not leave Washington for his home in Augusta, Maine, for some days yet.

CASTELAR says there is more good sense at the base of the Spanish character than is generally believed.

OLLIVIER DE KERMEL lately died of remorse for the murder of his brother, while in the prison at Toulon, France, to which he was sentenced for life.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASONTON has arrived in England, and at last accounts was among several dozen Americans at the Langham Hotel, London.

MANY of the Catholic Cardinals are very old men. Billiet is 90; De Angelis 81; Caterini 78; Amat 76; Grasselini 77; Mathieu 77; Antonucci, 75; Patrizi, 75.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS found that he was not President of the United States, so sent in his resignation. Charles Sumner tried the same thing, and failed.

MISS S. E. RAYMOND declines to be a candidate for member of the Board of Education in Bloomington. This is the new style of thing in the Illinois papers.

MASSACHUSETTS proposes to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill in 1875, by erecting a statue to General Joseph Warren.

JOHN MARTIN, of Albany, is the happy exception to the rule of mothers-in-law. His lived 2,000 miles away from him, in Ireland, and, dying, has left him $20,000.

MRS. C. H. NASH, of Columbia, Maine, having been admitted to the bar, has gone into partnership with her husband in the law firm of Nash & Nash, attorneys and counsellors.

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, has been made a member of the Guild of Goldsmiths in London, and his fellow-members now expect him to make each of them a "goldsmith by appointment to," &c.

MME. NILSSON-ROUZAUD refuses to sing in Berlin, out of patriotism for her husband's country. The people of Berlin are, in consequence, beginning to think that Sedan was not quite such a nice battle as they at first believed it to be.

FATHER HYACINTHE, in his second lecture at Geneva, said the only successful plan of campaign against the Roman theocracy is by a reform of the Catholic Church from within; and he avowed his conviction that union in the Gallican Church is no longer possible as a means of existence.

A SARATOGA COUNTY bridegroom, with a realizing sense of how easy it is to acquire a residence in Indiana or Connecticut, brought his marriage ceremony to naught by conscientiously declining to promise that he would live with his affianced "so long as they both should live," inasmuch as there was "no knowing what might happen."

THE late MRS. James Gordon Bennett was riding in the steam cars on one occasion, when Gen. Scott entered and took a seat directly behind her. As he appeared to be unoccupied, the lady handed the General a copy of the New York *Herald* which she had been reading. "Madam, I thank you," said the General, returning the paper, "I never read the *Herald*." The General had one less newspaper to support him at the next election.

BAYARD TAYLOR is at Casa Guidi, in Florence. A letter from him, written toward the end of February, says: "We have daffodils and gorgeous purple anemones in the meadows, and the young green turf under the olive trees makes one's heart leap. It is incredible to read of American cold in this heavenly spring air. The trumpets of the carnival are sounding as I write, but it is rather a slipshod, draggled affair."

AT a recent fancy dress ball given in New York, a young lady represented a witch, whose costume consisted of a scarlet cloth petticoat trimmed with small-sized cats of black velvet all around the skirt, black brocaded overskirt, open in front, looped with scarlet bows, a pretty white muslin apron, also trimmed with scarlet, muslin handkerchief for neck, mob cap, hat and birch broom, altogether making one of the most novel, if not the most charming costumes on the floor.

SOME chap thought he would play a joke on Brigham Young, so he gained access to the list of his wives, and added twenty-seven names thereto—Mary Jane Young, Josephine Ann Young, Sarah Melinda Young, and so forth. The next time Brigham called the roll, twenty-seven didn't answer to their names, so he concluded that they had died since last roll-call, and, putting a few more inches of crape on his hat, he looked as sad as possible, but has not detected the joke.

A ROMANCE connected with the wreck of the Atlantic was the discovery that one of the sailors of the ill-fated steamer, whose life was sacrificed in efforts to save others, was a young woman of about twenty or twenty-five years of age. Her sex was not known until the body was washed ashore and the rude clothing removed preparatory to burial. She has served as a common sailor for three voyages, and was a favorite shipmate with all. She is described as having fewer of the vices incident to a sailor's life than is usual, but she was, nevertheless, as jolly an old tar as any of them. One of the survivors of the crew in speaking of her remarked, "I didn't know Bill was a woman. He was a good fellow, though, and I am sorry he was a woman." The most singular part of the whole story is that the woman was an American, and was about the only one of that nationality belonging to the crew. Who she was and where she came from, and her motive for leading such a strange life of hardship, never will be known.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Two prominent citizens of New Orleans fought a duel on last Monday with rifles. One of them was wounded in the hip. They had sense enough not to reveal their names.

ONE of the corpses picked up at the Atlantic wreck had on a quilted vest, and in every diamond of the quilting there was a sovereign, there being in all about eighty, equal to $400.

A FINE specimen of the sea-lion, estimated to be nearly fifteen feet in length, has been observed for some weeks playing about the shipping in the harbor, and has awakened schemes for his destruction in the sporting mind.

A YOUNG lady while shopping was asked to hold an infant by a well-dressed woman in a Boston store on Wednesday. The woman did not come back when "the moment" had passed, and it was found she had left on the counter two shopping bags, containing a quantity of baby's clothing, $40 in money, and a note praying that the child should be well cared for.

EIGHT years ago, A. J. Blackwood, of Lubec, Me., lost his wife, leaving him with six small children. He survived the loss by calling a worthy woman to his home for a second wife after a couple of years; now he is afflicted to part with this wife, she having been the partner of his bosom for some six years; this time he is left with nine children. It may be truly said, "The last state of that man is worse than the first."

SOME innocent young ladies at Port Crescent, Michigan, wanted some maple sugar a few days ago, so they equipped themselves with a meat-axe and tin pan and went out behind the house to tap some trees. While one hacked and lacerated the trees in a frightful manner, the others stood with pan in hand, ready to catch the sap as it flew; but, after tapping a pine, three or four ash and several oak saplings, they concluded it was a poor time for sap.

DURING the year 1872, there were 2,674 marriages in Baltimore, and during the same time 131 petitions for divorce were filed. Of these applications 45 were made by men and 86 by women. These figures prove that of nearly five per cent. of the couples married, one or other of the parties divers public necessities," is a puzzle to any one not a disciple of John Locke. That the tendency to such a rubber-like stretching should lead to "recklessness and extravagance" is, of course, "pellucid." The effect of this is thus described:

"While thus animated, contracts heavier than need be are undertaken without due regard to the facilities for their fulfillment; next day contemplation of the error of that preceding throws the members into the opposite extreme mood, during whose continuance they refuse to supply absolute wants that might be met at comparatively small cost."

It is rather difficult to say just what the above means. Whether it is a poetical way of saying that our impulsive Councilmen, under the influence of "contemplation," swing backward and forward, pendulum like, from heavy contracts to a refusal "to supply absolute wants"—or whether it is meant to intimate that on one day they are in a liberal mood, and the next stingy, we cannot say. Indeed, we are as much mystified at this, as we are at the problem how men who "have not grown with the growth of the city" can develop contracts larger than "need be undertaken." Last of all, we give a sentence we will not attempt to criticise. We have read it backward, forward, crosswise, and upside down, and still we wonder. This bit of pellucidity is as follows: "Humanity ought to forbid anything in the shape of sectional opposition." We hope no one will oppose the new park "sectionally."

PERSONAL.

MR. FROUDE being in clerical orders, is obliged to decline election to Parliament.

SPEAKER BLAINE will not leave Washington for his home in Augusta, Maine, for some days yet.

CASTELAR says there is more good sense at the base of the Spanish character than is generally believed.

OLLIVIER DE KERMEL lately died of remorse for the murder of his brother, while in the prison at Toulon, France, to which he was sentenced for life.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASONTON has arrived in England, and at last accounts was among several dozen Americans at the Langham Hotel, London.

MANY of the Catholic Cardinals are very old men. Billiet is 90; De Angelis 81; Caterini 78; Amat 76; Grasselini 77; Mathieu 77; Antonucci, 75; Patrizi, 75.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS found that he was not President of the United States, so sent in his resignation. Charles Sumner tried the same thing, and failed.

MISS S. E. RAYMOND declines to be a candidate for member of the Board of Education in Bloomington. This is the new style of thing in the Illinois papers.

MASSACHUSETTS proposes to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill in 1875, by erecting a statue to General Joseph Warren.

JOHN MARTIN, of Albany, is the happy exception to the rule of mothers-in-law. His lived 2,000 miles away from him, in Ireland, and, dying, has left him $20,000.

MRS. C. H. NASH, of Columbia, Maine, having been admitted to the bar, has gone into partnership with her husband in the law firm of Nash & Nash, attorneys and counsellors.

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, has been made a member of the Guild of Goldsmiths in London, and his fellow-members now expect him to make each of them a "goldsmith by appointment to," &c.

MME. NILSSON-ROUZAUD refuses to sing in Berlin, out of patriotism for her husband's country. The people of Berlin are, in consequence, beginning to think that Sedan was not quite such a nice battle as they at first believed it to be.

FATHER HYACINTHE, in his second lecture at Geneva, said the only successful plan of campaign against the Roman theocracy is by a reform of the Catholic Church from within; and he avowed his conviction that union in the Gallican Church is no longer possible as a means of existence.

A SARATOGA COUNTY bridegroom, with a realizing sense of how easy it is to acquire a residence in Indiana or Connecticut, brought his marriage ceremony to naught by conscientiously declining to promise that he would live with his affianced "so long as they both should live," inasmuch as there was "no knowing what might happen."

THE late MRS. James Gordon Bennett was riding in the steam cars on one occasion, when Gen. Scott entered and took a seat directly behind her. As he appeared to be unoccupied, the lady handed the General a copy of the New York *Herald* which she had been reading. "Madam, I thank you," said the General, returning the paper, "I never read the *Herald*." The General had one less newspaper to support him at the next election.

BAYARD TAYLOR is at Casa Guidi, in Florence. A letter from him, written toward the end of February, says: "We have daffodils and gorgeous purple anemones in the meadows, and the young green turf under the olive trees makes one's heart leap. It is incredible to read of American cold in this heavenly spring air. The trumpets of the carnival are sounding as I write, but it is rather a slipshod, draggled affair."

AT a recent fancy dress ball given in New York, a young lady represented a witch, whose costume consisted of a scarlet cloth petticoat trimmed with small-sized cats of black velvet all around the skirt, black brocaded overskirt, open in front, looped with scarlet bows, a pretty white muslin apron, also trimmed with scarlet, muslin handkerchief for neck, mob cap, hat and birch broom, altogether making one of the most novel, if not the most charming costumes on the floor.

SOME chap thought he would play a joke on Brigham Young, so he gained access to the list of his wives, and added twenty-seven names thereto—Mary Jane Young, Josephine Ann Young, Sarah Melinda Young, and so forth. The next time Brigham called the roll, twenty-seven didn't answer to their names, so he concluded that they had died since last roll-call, and, putting a few more inches of crape on his hat, he looked as sad as possible, but has not detected the joke.

A ROMANCE connected with the wreck of the Atlantic was the discovery that one of the sailors of the ill-fated steamer, whose life was sacrificed in efforts to save others, was a young woman of about twenty or twenty-five years of age. Her sex was not known until the body was washed ashore and the rude clothing removed preparatory to burial. She has served as a common sailor for three voyages, and was a favorite shipmate with all. She is described as having fewer of the vices incident to a sailor's life than is usual, but she was, nevertheless, as jolly an old tar as any of them. One of the survivors of the crew in speaking of her remarked, "I didn't know Bill was a woman. He was a good fellow, though, and I am sorry he was a woman." The most singular part of the whole story is that the woman was an American, and was about the only one of that nationality belonging to the crew. Who she was and where she came from, and her motive for leading such a strange life of hardship, never will be known.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Health of Farmers' Wives.

The *Science of Health* is credited with the following paragraph: "Farmers' wives are not as healthy and red-cheeked as city people suppose them to be. In a journey of a hundred miles, we may see a few rosy, bright-eyed, happy women; but as a rule, from Maine to California, care-worn faces, sunken eyes and compressed lips, tell pitiful tales of disturbed rest, of weariness and suffering. We do not attribute this to the tyranny of husbands. We have yet to see the man who does not pity his sick wife." The above named journal is not, however, credited with stating to what these care-worn faces and sunken eyes, &c., are to be attributed. Is it to lack of knowledge of the way to live, and care for health? Or what is it? Will not some one tell us?

Destroying the May Beetle.

The white grub or larvæ of a species of May beetle so destructive in meadows, according to experiments made in Europe, may be destroyed in large numbers. The manner of so doing was suggested by observing that these beetles always select warm and loamy ground for the deposition of their eggs. Consequently, seventeen artificial breeding places were prepared by covering fresh cow dung with fine earth; and in the middle of July these were found full of eggs or grubs of one-quarter inch in length on the sides most exposed to the sun. After carefully collecting these eggs, etc., they were burned. There is another grub found in rotten manure and compost, closely resembling the white meadow grub, that must be confounded with the first one we have mentioned; this is the larvæ of a dung beetle *Scarabeus relictus*.—*Western Rural.*

Overgrown Hogs.

There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They do not furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and then when the hams are put in salt it is troublesome to find them to the center. Four hundred live weight is as large as hogs should be in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is cheated, and as a general thing every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hog of only 350 pounds weight. A small head, with little upright ears, and legs and ears delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of food consumed, and it will always draw more readily the attention of every butcher.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Valuable Recipes.

Apple Pudding.—One pint of stewed and sifted apples, three eggs well beaten, whiten and yolks separate, sugar enough to make the apple quite sweet, one cup of stoned raisins, rolled in flour, half pint each of milk and cream or condensed milk and a little salt and nutmeg. To make sauce, take one cup of sugar and half a cup of butter, rubbed to a cream; the white of one egg, well beaten, a little nutmeg or orange, and when ready to serve, stir in two great spoonfuls of boiling water; if preferred, add half a gill of wine, instead of orange juice.

To Kill Worms in Pots.—There are various ways of doing this, but a writer in the *Ladies' Cabinet* gives a mode which has proved sure with him. He says:—"I have always had success by using lime water, in the proportion of one pound of lime to four gallons of water. Let it stand over night, till perfectly clear; wet the earth, but not the plant. I have never needed to use it more than twice, and seldom but once. Another preparation which is very good, is one ounce of pulverized carbonate of ammonia to one gallon of water."

Ginger Cookies.—One cup sugar, one of molasses, one of butter, lard, or drippings, one-half cup water, and one tablespoon soda and one ginger.

Good Biscuit.—One quart of flour, one table spoonful baking powder, butter the size of a walnut; use water; don't mix stiff; bake quick.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at DR. KEYSER'S establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For inestimable and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial, and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

Yodder's German Liniment.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Anchylosis, or pains in the joints; in all these complaints it is unconquerable, and can be used with certainty of success. Sprains, Strains and Spinal Weakness, the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frost-bites, Chilblains, &c., may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts freely.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember the Place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, Corner PENN AVENUE and SIXTH STREET. ap15

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STEAM ENGINES,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Incorporated by Act of Assembly.

Capital Stock.....$100,000
Privilege to Increase to.....500,000

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JOHN G. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARNOT, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George H. Stuart, S. M. Kier, John G. Paul, John H. Miller, Lindsey B. Lamont, Jas. McMurdy, Thos. M. King.

The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transporta tion Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals.

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufactur as may be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000, about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, Charter and additional information may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Liberty street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.

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J. W. ARNOTT, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitts.

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Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. TTHS

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CHIMNEYS SWEPT,
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Work done on Carpets without making Dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. apr12d

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CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—Walter Sellers.

REMOVAL.
THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK has REMOVED to the building lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Salt Co., No. 26 Wood street, second door from the corner of Second avenue, where its business will be conducted until the new Banking House is erected on the old site, Fifth avenue.
A. LONG, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, April 3. ap3-139

DRY GOODS.

Carpet Department
FOURTH FLOOR
ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
Having largely increased our Stock of Carpets this week, we have now on hand a very complete line in
Brussels Carpets, rich and handsome designs.
Ingrain Carpets, 2 and 3 Ply.
Cottage Carpets, at very low prices.
Hemp Carpets.
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Tapestry, Body Brusse's and Velvet Rugs.
Cocoa Mats, plain and lettered, all sizes.
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Patent Window Fixtures.
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This Department will be found to embrace all the latest novelties in all the above, which are
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AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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Special Bargains
IN
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White Swiss.
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All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee price to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 16c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 8c, Good Fast Color Prints.
At 10c, Best Fast Color Prints.
At 12½c, Good Style Dress Goods.
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Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
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STOCKS, BONDS,
AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 14, 1873. }

One of the few good measures adopted by our Legislature is that creating an Insurance Department in this State. We trust the Commissioner will immediately take steps to close up the many weak concerns with which our State has been oppressed, and see that all our companies—both fire and life—afford adequate protection to their patrons. Under a good department sound and well-managed companies can look forward to a new era of progress and prosperity. The ruinous competion occasioned by weak and fraudulent companies will now come to an end, and good companies can look for a remunerative and profitable business, which will begin to atone for the losses occasioned in the past.

The Boston Globe says: The Money market is as yet without any practical evidence of the speedy relief that has been so freely prophesied, and borrowers on call to-day found the situation quite as uncomfortable as at any time during the past week. Mercantile paper was in more limited request, though where institutions or private capitalists have surplus funds they still prefer to invest them on time at the round figures now present to loaning on demand. The range of rates remains unchanged at 8@9 to 12 per cent. on undoubted names, and where call loans are procurable 7 to 8 per cent. is paid.

During the last session of the Legislature of this State all laws imposing State taxes "upon horses, mules and cattle" were repealed, the repeal, however, not to take effect until the next meeting of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of the Commonwealth. This repeal will be felt as a considerable relief to the passenger railway companies, numbering hundreds of horses, as each of the companies do.

Some features of the debt statement for March have not the most agreeable aspect; one for instance, is that the coin in the Treasury, exclusive of that for which certificates of deposit have been issued, is only $15,087,377 against $9,917,210 one year ago, and currency is 7 to 8 per cent. more depreciated. This does not look much like an immediate resumption of specie payment.

The gross earnings in March of eighteen of the leading railway lines west amounted to $2,667,774, being an increase over those of the corresponding month of last year of $1,130,934. The gross receipts of the last three months exceed those of corresponding time of 1872 by $2,328,—,—, equal to an average annual increase of $9,315,488.

The whole decrease of the public debt in the last four years and one month is $36,750,650, reducing the funded debt to the net amount of $2,158,736,641, which amount is carried at an annual gold interest charge of $,372,795.

The following stocks were sold last evening to Cole & Irwin's sales rooms, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce . $145 25
47 shares Manufacturers' National Bank . 104

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	110¼	110¼
" —coupons	110¼	110¼
5-20—1862	117¾	117¾
5-20—1864	119½	119¾
" 1865	119½	119¾
" 1865 new.	117¾	118
" 1867.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	117	117
10-40s.	111¼	111¾
10-40s—coupons.		113¾
Currency 6's.	113¾	115¾
New 5 per cent	115¾	115¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	101	101¼
Erie.	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	3¾	4¼
C. C. & I. C.	58	58½
St. Paul.	72¾	
Co preferred	90	
Canton	91¾	92
Michican Southern.	104	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	89½
Rock Island.	109	109¾
Do. preferred	95	95½
Pacific Mail	57	57¾
Western Union Telegraph.	43¾	44¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	33¾	33¾
Union Pacific.	68¾	69¾
Toledo & Wabash.	40	40¾
Fort Wayne	95	95¾
Adams Express.	99½	99¾
American Express.	66	66¾
U. S. Express.	74	74
Harlem.	124	125¾

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	86¾
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119
Old Colony	92
Lehigh Valley	73¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	69
Pittsburgh 3s	73
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, April 14, 1873.

Money was dear again to-day, but on the whole the market was easier than the closing day's of last week. The morning rates ranged from 4 to 6 per cent. per day, with the bulk of the business at 5; but in the afternoon there was a decline to 1-16@⅛; late dealings were largely at ⅛. Street rumors generally agree that those brokers on the witness stand before the Grand Jury to-day were asked to make up a confidential list of any violation of the usury law, and readily answered in the negative. The Express companies report receipts of over $2,000,000 currency to day. Bankers are of opinion that necessary legislation will be had to set $5,000,000 gold and buy $5,000,000 bonds, and order the postponement of the May interest, but nothing definite is known. The failure of another New York house is reported, but the name is not given. Sterling was heavy at 10⅜@10⅝ for sixty and 10⅝@10¾ for sight, the latter figure the highest obtainable from 1½ to 12½, which brought considerable commercial bills to the front, and the Bank of England lost £89,000 bullion. Gold opened at 110¾@110¾, declined to 110¼@110¼, and closed at 110¼@110¼. Loans 4@7 per cent. to 3-32 per diem. Clearings $5,000,000. Treasury disbursements $130,000. Customs receipts $400,000. The outstanding 7-30 loan shows a reduction of $119,000. Governments are about as before, closing steady. Sales of $100 bonds were called and heavy. Stocks were irregular at the opening, but prices were a little lower than at the close on Saturday, declining ¼@1 per cent. per hr, and the market continued to improve until the first call was made. Thereafter there was a general decline till two o'clock, when the extreme decline in money was mitigated somewhat, and the market became firm, and so continued until the close, with the latest figures a shade better than the lowest and about ½ per cent. lower than the highest figures of the day. The most active stocks have been Pacific Mail, New York Central, Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh & Cleveland, Ohio & Mississippi, Toledo & Wabash, Western Union, Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Mariposa, Boston, Hartford & Erie preferred, Ohio & Mississippi, 44¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 82; Burlington & Quincy, 108; Illinois Central, 125; Chicago & Rock Island, 110; Union Pacific, 69¾; Central Pacific, 102¾; Lake Shore, 92; Northwestern, 84¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 84¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 110; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 95¾; New Jersey Central, 92; Delaware & Lackawanna, 98¾; Harlem, 124¾; Hartford & Erie, 4; Bankers' bills, 109¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 14, 1873. }

ASHES—Soda Ash is reported a shade easier, but there is no quotable change in prices, in our market. Common Soda ash 4.75@4.85; refined, high test 6¾@; Pearls, 1; Pots, 9¾@; Manganese, 6@6¾. Blacklead, 4½@6; Arsenic, 4¾@5.

FLOUR—Spring, $5.25@5.50.

ALE—Trade is dull but there is no change to make in quotations: X, $8 per brl. to the city, and $9 to the country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11.

APPLES—The receipts of green Apples, since the advent of warm weather, have increased largely, and not only an average demand, the market is dull though there is no material change in prices; $2 to $3 per barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand, especially for good stock, but there is no change in prices, which continue to range from 45 to 55c per gallon, according to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35 cents per lb.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 40c; three bushel, 50c.

BUTTER—The market, under the influence of largely increased receipts and a general disposition on the part of dealers to realize, to keep down their stocks, has reacted within the past week—prices have declined from 3 to 10c per lb., and the tendency is still downward. Quotations may be fairly given at 15 to 25c for inferior to medium, and 30 to 35 for good to strictly prime—this day the sales were chiefly at 30c. Choice were enabled to get to market again, was the chief cause of the decline, and then again, dealers are all curious to sell, and bids foul, is not without its effect.

BEANS—There is a very fair local demand but the supply is fairly equal to it and prices remain unchanged at $2.50@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Continues very quiet, and so far as we know, is devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice; the receipts continue rather light, but the supply, especially of common and inferior grades, is fully equal to the demand. Quotations may be given at 4@4½ for red; 5@6 for fair to prime green, and 6½@7 for bright.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and a shade higher in sympathy with crudes, but there is no improvement in the jobbing trade as it is to be expected at this season of the year; quotations may be given at 30 for fine load, and 32@33 for additional for smaller lots.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mills, No. 1, 44 Sheeting, 12c; Nonatock, 12½c Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B, fine, 11½c; White Carnet Chain fine, 26c; Colored do., 30c; Cotton Batting, 50; Cotton Wicking, Yarns and Wicking 35.

CANNED GOODS—There is no improvement in the demand and the jobbing trade is such that considerable stock will have to be carried over until next year; however, if it should turn out that the fruit crop has been injured by the unusual severity of the winter, the market would no doubt become excited, and prices would go higher, but to the interest of this trade is decidedly to rule sluggish during the balance of the season, and, as we have already stated, dealers will have to hold over a good deal of stock until next year. Prices remain unchanged. Peaches, 3 lbs. cans, $3@3.50; 2 lbs. do. do., $2@2.25; Tomatoes $2.75@3.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands $2.50@2.75.

CHEESE—There is a continued fair local demand, especially for good stock and prices are still maintained. Dairies for choice New York, 13c; Ohio, 12½c; prime Ohio, and 12@13 for fair to medium—there is not much inquiry for low grade cheese.

COUNTRY BACON—Is in light supply, and the receipts were unusually light all winter—consequently there is little interest to the trade, but instead of slaughtering there is a good demand at quotations and the feeling is firmer, to sympathy with Hog prices—Sides, 9½@10; Shoulders, 8@8½; Hams, 12@13. Country lard, 6@7.

DRIED FRUIT—Dealers all agree in reporting a steady but light business, and that in the way of writing but little prospect of an early improvement; the demand is light, and only in small lots, and holders generally are anxious to realize—to close out; prices, however, are without quotable change. Peaches, 6@7 for halves, 5@6 for quarters, and 10@11 for peeled. Apples, 4@5c. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 15@16. Whortleberries, 6@7.

EGGS—The arrivals during the past week have been large and continue liberal, and as might be expected, prices are steadily lower, though as there is an active demand as there is always at this season of the year; quotations may be fairly given at 15@16c as the outcome of the house having purchased a one hundred barrel lot from another city house at 15. In regard to the immediate future of the market dealers do not agree in their views; some anticipate a further decline, while others are inclined to the belief that the bottom has been reached; while there is a good local demand, and we do not hear of any inquiry for shipment east, stocks are light and we do not look for any further decline from present prices as a basis.

FLOUR—The market continues very quiet and the inquiry still seems to be for low grades. Spring wheat flours, as compared with this day last week, are a shade lower, and while there is no quotable change in winter wheat, the tone is weaker in consequence a dispatch from New York, under date of Saturday says, "market very dull, with scarcely any export demand," and the advices from Liverpool are of a similar character—the leading wheat markets are also reported dull. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Spring wheat $7.25@7.50 for Wisconsins; $7.00@7.25 for Minnesotas, and $6.75@7.25 for common to choice red winter wheat, according to quality. It is said that considerable western flour branded as spring wheat, is in fact the product of spring and winter wheat combined; however, this is a matter of no consequence to the consumer provided it is of good quality, and we hear of no complaint. Rye Flour continues dull and nominal at $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of Grain have been comparatively light during the past week, and while the feeling ranges a shade stronger in consequence there is no apparent improvement in the demand and prices remain without any quotable change. The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue meagre, but in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the flour market, millers, in consequence of Wheat looking much higher relatively than the product, there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain without quotable change. The receipts and offerings of Corn are liberal, but the demand is fairly active, and prices are steady at 45@46 for shelled in bulk, and 52 sacked. Rye is in light supply, but there is little or no inquiry for it, and we continue former quotations, 90@93. Barley is also dull and nominal at 85@90 for Spring, and 95@1 for fall—most of the trade seem disposed to wait the action of

GROCERIES—Coffee—The importers are still in their views as to the future of Rio Coffee, and for the present flatly decline the offers made by the jobbers whose views are in favor of lower values and larger supplies. Java is held firmer, and is considered relatively lower than Rio. Stocks of all descriptions are accumulating in first hands, while the jobbing trade is rather bare of goods, and the last hands almost out of stock for immediate consumption. In this view of the case a movement will be made very soon, and the result better known in a few days. One fact is worthy of note, that Rio Coffees to-day selling in job lots at the ports of entry, at less value than the cost of laying down of the same in bond, or even, in many instances, in store at Pittsburgh. Prices remain unchanged. Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3@3.50; 2 lb

Very Latest News.

THE MODOC WAR.

No Mercy to be Shown the Modocs.

THE SEVEREST PUNISHMENT SANCTIONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Utter Extermination Considered Justifiable.

PURPOSE AND POWERS OF THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Utter Extermination Justified.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following dispatch shows the earnestness of the Government to punish the Modocs:

Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, April 12, 1873.—Gen. Gillem, Modoc Camp, via Yreka, Cala.—Your dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen. Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians has been shown the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their utter extermination.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

General Sherman, in a dispatch to General Schofield, says: "The President now sanctions the most severe punishment of the Modocs, and I hope to hear that they have met the doom they so richly have earned by their insolence and perfidy. Consult Mrs. Canby, and have every honor paid to the remains of General Canby. You may be sure that any measure of severity to the savages will be sustained. General Jefferson C. Davis, now in Indiana, has been directed to immediately assume the command made vacant by the death of Gen. Canby."

No Mercy Asked for the Modocs.

No further particulars of the Modoc massacre were received up to noon to-day. The Secretary of the Interior to-day repeated that he should ask no mercy whatever for the Modocs. He did not think the massacre would seriously affect the peace policy which protected friendly Indians, but pushed that policy. General Canby was in accord with this policy, and had been entrusted with the management of the proceedings connected with the Modoc mission and his decision was to be final.

Purpose and Powers of the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following is an official statement of the purpose and powers of the Modoc Peace Commission, being a letter under and in accordance with which the instructions of the Commissioners were prepared by the Indian Bureau:

Washington, January 29, 1873.—To the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs: Sir: Referring to the difficulties that have arisen and still continue to exist between the troops of the United States and the Modoc Indians in Oregon, I have to inform you that I have determined to send a commission to the scene of the difficulty for the purpose of examining into the same. This Commission will consist of three members, whose names will be hereafter handed you. It will be required to proceed to the Modoc country as rapidly as possible, and before entering upon the active discharge of its duties, will confer with General Canby, of the United States Army, and in all subsequent proceedings of the Commission it should confer with the officer or act under his advice as far as it may be possible to do so, and always with his co-operation. The objects to be gained by this Commission are three-fold, to ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties and hostilities between the troops and Indians, and, secondly, to devise the most effective and judicious measure for preventing a continuance of those hostilities and for the restoration of peace. It is the opinion of the Department, from the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation, and it is believed that a cool reservation in Oregon, lying between Cape Lookout on the north, and Cape Perpetua on the south, and bounded on the east by the coast range of mountains, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, will be found to furnish a proper location for these Indians. The Commission will therefore be directed to make an amicable arrangement, locating the Indians on some portion of the reservation, provided it is possible to do so, and provided that said Commission is not of the opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other place is better adapted to accomplish the purpose of the Department, in either of which events the Commission will, before finally concluding an arrangement with the Indians, hold communication with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and receive further advices. The Commission will in nowise attempt to direct the military authorities in reference to their movements. It will be at liberty, however, to advise the officer in command of the wishes of the Department, that no more force or violence be used than in his opinion shall be deemed absolutely necessary and proper, it being the desire of the Department in this as well as in all other cases of a like character to conduct its communications with the Indians in such a manner as to secure peace and obtain their confidence, if possible, and their voluntary consent to comply with such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their present and future welfare. The Commission will be directed to keep the Department advised as frequently as possible of the progress until the work which is assigned to it shall be accomplished, or its further progress proven to be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] C. DELANO, Secretary.

The Peace Commissioners Under the Control of General Canby.

The following is a copy of a telegram placing the Modoc Peace Commissioners under the control of General Canby:

Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, D. C., March 24, 1873.—General E. R. S. Canby, commanding Van Brenner's Ranche, Modoc country, via Yreka, California.—Secretary Delano is in possession of all your dispatches up to March 16th, and he advises the Secretary of War that he is so impressed with your wisdom and desire to fulfil the peaceful policy of the Government that he authorizes you to remove from the the present Commission any member you think unfit, to appoint others to their places, and to report through me all changes you may make. This actually devolves on you the entire management of the Modoc question, and the Secretary of War instructs me to convey this message to you with his sanction and approval.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HALIFAX.

Investigation Into the "Atlantic" Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The investigation into the loss of the Atlantic was resumed this morning. Edward Owens, quartermaster, testified that he was on deck till midnight, and heard third officer Brady give orders to keep a sharp look-out for Sambro Light. At midnight the steamer was steering northeast by north half north. At half-past eleven she was going at eleven knots an hour. The remainder of the witness' testimony related to the scenes after the wreck, and to its efforts to save life under the instructions of Captain Williams. Owens said in the course of his testimony that he was the only quartermaster who kept a log of the ship's daily work. He was handed a pencil and paper and asked to divide one hundred and seventy miles by the fourteen hours' time elapsing from the time the vessel bore up for Halifax till she struck, and answered, "I do not understand eighering. I understand navigation, and have worked navigation as far as second mate's work, but do not understand eighering."

William Ostt, key keeper of the Sambro Light for seventeen years, testified to attending the light at ten o'clock on the night of the 31st of March, and at two on the morning of the 1st of April. At ten o'clock the weather was hazy and raining, with a heavy sea running. At two the weather was hazy, and the sea was very high. The wind was not so high. Could just distinguish the Chebucto Light, four and a half miles distant. Fired two guns. At three o'clock the wind shifted to W. S. W., with some stars visible and the weather clearing, and the sea still high. Afterward the wind blew heavy from the north.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 14.—In the House this morning bills were introduced to provide that mutual insurance companies of other States may do business in Ohio, and to define what shall constitute the reinsurance fund of mutual and stock insurance companies; and to amend the law of 1868 allowing $100 to veteran volunteers, so as to include veteran recruits.

In the Senate this afternoon the following bills were passed: House bill to compel secretaries of railroad and telegraph companies to report to the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs within thirty days after the election of officers; House bill to punish with imprisonment in the Penitentiary the forging of railroad tickets or checks, and the use or sale of canceled tickets or checks; House bill to punish by imprisonment in the Penitentiary persons convicted of bribing State officers or members of the General Assembly; House bill to provide for lien on animals for their keeping by livery stable keepers, and to provide a fine and imprisonment for damage wilfully done to livery horses by persons hiring the same.

In the House the Senate bill to require a two-thirds vote of the stockholders of a railroad to ratify a lease thereof was passed.

FIRES.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The Missouri Planing Mills, an extensive building, occupying nearly all the block bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets and Cass avenue and O'Fallan street, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at from $65,000 to $80,000; insurance $46,250. A washboard factory, belonging to Kaiserberr & Freichs, and several small tenement houses on the surrounding streets, were badly damaged or wholly destroyed, involving a loss of perhaps fifteen thousand dollars, mostly insured in home offices. About fifty families have been turned out of their homes and most of their furniture destroyed.

HOME NEWS.

Planetary Evolution.—Prof. S. P. Langley, Director of the Allegheny Observatory, will deliver a lecture this evening on the above subject before the Young Men's Christian Association, at their Hall, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. All who would like to hear a purely scientific subject treated by a learned Professor whose life-work is the study of nature and nature's laws should go to-night and hear Prof. Langley.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

White Star line steamer Adriatic at New York.

Anchor line steamer Trinacria at New York.

National line steamer Spain at New York.

Inman line steamer City of Washington at New York.

Cunard line steamer Calabria at New York.

The Lincoln Club.

A meeting of the Lincoln Club was held yesterday afternoon, Edward House, Esq., in the chair, and with Dr. G. A. Sprecher as Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer was read, showing a very gratifying exhibit of the finances of the club. This, and also the report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Arthurs, was accepted.

Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., made a neat and appropriate speech, congratulating the members on the prosperous condition of the organization and expressing belief in its future success.

It was decided to meet on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Adjourned.

Locust Block Crossing.

The Messrs. Hasting have just completed a strip of locust block pavement, four and a half feet wide, across Sixth avenue in front of Trinity Church, and have generously presented the same to the congregation, to many members of which it will prove a real convenience in bad weather. It will serve the further purpose of showing how well the locust block is adapted to paving crossings as well as to general street pavements. The specimen now referred to is slightly elevated above the general surface and constitutes a pathway in some respects better and also cheaper than stone, and we foresee that this and other experiments of the Messrs. Hasting block as a material for street pavement will ere long demonstrate their great superiority to any other wooden pavement yet known.

Letters Held for Postage.

Mr. Emil Voegeli, New Castle, Pa., 3c; Capt. Wm. Jordan, Mount Pleasant, Pa., 3c; Wm. B. Price, Catasauqua, Pa., 6c; Ira Pendleary, Effingham, Ills., 2c; J. Hazlett Washington, Pa., 3c; J. M. Furney, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 3c; A. Greenwood, Hutton Station, Pa., 1c; J. Rugel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; Supt. A. Spedy, Gen. Supt., Pa., 3c; Mrs. Childs, Box 2,616, New York, N. Y., 3c; Wm. Murry, Barton P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa., 1c; Isaac Freeman, New Castle, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Jane Morrow, Pine Township, Pa., 3c; Benj Scott, St. Louis, Mo., 1c; Thos. A. Griffin, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Miss Lizzie Roberts, House of Refuge, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Miss Weed, 3,311 Baring street, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c; John M. Taylor, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., 3c; S. H. Ferguson, Wheeling, W. Va., 3c; Captain C. Chandler, Robinson store, route, Allegheny, 3c; Stratron, Boyden & Co, No. 375 Broadway, N. Y., 3c.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths, as reported by Dr. W. Snively, M. D., health physician, for the week ending April 13, 1872:

Alcoholism 1; accident 1; asthma 1; cerebral apoplexy 3; chronic bronchitis 1; Bright's chronic disease 1; cancer 2; biliary calculus, 1; cerebritis 2; cerebro spinal meningitis 14; consumption 6; diphteria 2; acute enteritis 2; typhoid fever 5; catarrh fever 1; acute gastritis 1; chronic gastritis 1; heart disease 1; congestion of lungs 1; acute laryngitis 1; marasmus 1; subacute meningitis 1; metro-peritonitis 1; old age 2; poison 2; pneumonia 2; pleuro-pneumonia 1; peritonitis 2; tabes mesenterica 1; unknown 3; whooping cough 1; total 66.

Of the above there were under 1 year 12; from 1 to 2, 6; 2 to 5, 8; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 11; 30 to 40, 7; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 2.

Males, 36; females, 30. White, 66; colored, none.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The testimony in the case of Emanuel De Roy, charged on oath of D. Fralich with receiving stolen goods, was concluded. The counsel will make their arguments before the jury this morning.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

Before Judge Hampton the case of John C. Wilson vs. The Administratrix of J. Adams, deceased, was taken up. This was an action on a contract. Jury out.

The case of Hays et al. vs. Briggs, which has been on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick for five or six weeks past was submitted to the jury yesterday morning but no verdict had been returned up to the hour of adjournment.

The breach of promise case referred to elsewhere was then taken up.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES COLLIER AND STOWE.

The case of Bonsal vs. Kirpatrick & Lyons called up in Stowe's branch is still on trial. It is an action to recover on an oil contract.

Before Judge Collier the case of Dr. B. B. Brashear vs. Michael Burke, action to recover for professional services. Jury out.

ANOTHER MEXICAN VETERAN GONE.

He Dies Suddenly from Hemorrhage.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of an aged man, who had died suddenly in a room of the building No. 3 Wood street. It is stated that the deceased on Friday evening called in the restaurant underneath the building and asked for permission to stay over night. He was provided with lodging on the third floor. He was then apparently unwell. He staid in bed all day Saturday and on Sunday was taken with bleeding at the lungs, which however, was checked. A nobe was heard in the room yesterday morning, when some one hastened to the spot and found the man nearly dead lying curled up in a pool of blood his head resting against the wall, presenting a horrible spectacle. He was sixty-six years of age, and lived some forty miles from the city, in which direction it is not known. A verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs was rendered.

The Coroner took charge of the effects of deceased, which embraced a watch, a small amount of money, and a general assortment of papers, etc., including a deposit book from the Bank of Commerce. His name is supposed to be Francis Morrison, and that is all the information that could by obtained concerning him.

The deceased has, since the above was written, been identified by Mr. Joshua Splaine, of Fifth avenue extension. His name was Francis Morrison; he was an old Mexican veteran and served with honor during the late war. He had worked for Mr. Splaines' father over thirty years, and later for him. He had no relations, his wife and only daughter having died some thirty years ago. Mr. S. will see that the deceased is properly buried, as he has no relatives known to be living.

CHOOSING VESTRYMEN.

The Elections Yesterday in the Episcopal Churches.

The elections for vestrymen in accordance with the annual custom were held in the various Episcopal churches hereabouts. There were no contests so far as we could ascertain that were worthy of note, although, as will be seen, there were some changes. Following are the returns so far as heard from:

Trinity—Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, Josiah King, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Thomas M. Howe, Henry Hale, Henry L. Mason, Archibald Blakeley, Walter H. Caldwell, Stephen Jarvis, Calvin Adams, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., C. L. Fitzhugh, James White, John H. Bailey.

The Easter offerings at this church aggregated a very handsome sum, amounting to something over $3,000; of this amount $2,300 was secured in the church at the morning service, and $700 in the afternoon at the Sunday School.

Peters—Hill, Burgwin, J. H. Shoenberger, C. A. Colton, J. G. Martin, James A. Hutchison, D. F. Jones, A. S. Murray, W. H. Cummings, Wm. Kerr, Dr. J. Rodgers, Wm. Metcalf.

St. James—Messrs. Felix R. Brunot, William Kyle, Wm. J. Hammond, James Hammond, James McKay, Thomas Russell, James L. Duncan, M. D.

Christ Church (Allegheny)—Messrs. David De Haven, John Haworth, J. H. Sewell, Phillip Mowry, James Breden, O. O. Phillips, D. B. Oliver, W. H. Barnes, John Phillips, Peter Miller.

St. Andrews—W. H. Byram, Samuel Harper, Felix R. Brunot, C. G. Hussey, Charles Wood, H. B. Francis, Walter McClintock, John Jackson, M. A. Woodward, William Wade and J. Henderson.

Grace Church (Mt. Washington.)—Messrs. Edward Bratt, Sr., Jno. S. McMillin, Wm. Halpin, Saml. H. Goldtharpe, Wm. Bond, Alfred Marland, Jno. Naysmith. Mr. Wm. Halpin, was elected Senior Warden.

Chocolate E'Clairs, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, Library Building, 195 Penn avenue.

Reduction in Price.

Mantel and Pier Glasses are announced by Messrs. Boyd & Murray. 58 Fifth avenue, to have been reduced in price. They can show some very handsome styles in those articles, and as this is the season when people's thoughts turn toward furnishing their parlors, dining-room, etc., it is suggested that they should give this firm a call. Their stock, it should be added, is very large and varied, comprising the latest styles and designs, so as to suit all purchasers. Don't forget the number, 58 Fifth avenue, a few doors above Wood street.

Chocolate E'Clairs.

The Trip to Europe.—A magazine containing much valuable information to Ocean Travellers as to routes and cost of travelling. A large supply has been sent to Wm. Semple's, 168, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny City, for free distribution to any desiring it.

Vanilla, Strawberry, Chocolate, Bisquite and Almond Ice Creams, Orange Water Ice, Frozen Custard and Frozen Peaches, day and evening, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

Philadelphia Rolls, Home-made Bread, French Bread, Brown Bread, Tea Buns, Rolls, Boston Rings, Soda Biscuits, and Cinamon Coffee Cake, daily.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Disposing of the Old Business—A Batch of Business Finished Up—Another Round on Equalization No Amendment to the Fire Commission Ordinance—Local Option Expenses—City Clerks Elected—New Improvements Ordered.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. Present: Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chess, Dannells, Darrington, Doyle, Duncan, Dyring, Fetterman, Foster, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Hays, Herron, House, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kirk, Kline, Lauffman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Minnick, Montooth, Morrow, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Rayburn, Schultz, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Walters, Waring, Watson, Zern, and President Gross.

Mr. KIRK moved to suspend the reading of the minutes, and that they be approved without reading.

MR. BURGWIN raised the point of order that the minutes could not be approved without reading. They must be read some time, and might as well be disposed of in the present as in the future.

The Chair decided the point well taken, and the motion was voted down by a vote of 15 to 16.

The minutes were then read and approved.

MR. MCCUNE moved that the order of the day be suspended for the purpose of taking up business at the point left off at the last meeting. Carried.

The Chair decided that reports from special committees were first in order.

THE PARK.

MR. RIDDELL from the Special Committee on Park reported verbally, stating that the committee had decided not to particularly press their duties at present, but would wait until Pittsburgh, to be made by the Schenleys in the early part of the coming summer, as it was thought a better understanding could then be had.

MR. BURGWIN hoped that report would not be accepted as final. The story of Captain Schenley coming over to this place had been told for the past fifteen years and there was nothing in it. He did not desire discussion now on the matter, but moved that the report of the Committee be made the special order for the next meeting.

After some further discussion the motion of Mr. Burgwin was voted down the report received, and the Committee continued.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

MR. MORROW presented the report of the Special Committee on the Purchase of a City Hospital. They reported they had several meetings in conjunction with a like committee of the Board of Health. Thts joint committee had, through the promise of the agents of the Denny and Schenley estates to transfer their right in the West Penn Hospital, provided that other satisfactory arrangements could be made. They had then called upon Mr. Harper, President of this Board, who stated that under the authority given them as trustees, they had no power to transfer the hospital, but would allow patients to be entered at a small cost. The committee therefore abandoned that plan, and thought it desirable to purchase a site and erect a hospital—the Pest House to be erected at once. They according reported a resolution authorizing the purchase of a site for the hospital. The report was received.

MR. MCCANDLESS moved to amend the resolution by instructing the Committee, in conjunction with the Committee of the Board of Health, to report a site, the cost, and the probable expense of building and maintaining a hospital. Carried.

Old business from Common Council passed in that branch at the last meeting, was then taken up. A resolution directing the Finance Committee to report upon the cost of equalization. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. An act authorizing the improvement of Second avenue. Laid over indefinitely.

Old business from Select Council came up next. An ordinance relating to the partial grading of streets. Postponed indefinitely on motion of Mr. Chalmers. An ordinance repealing ordinance for sewer on Beach alley. Laid over. An ordinance for repeal of ordinance for improvement of Union street; laid over; ordinance for construction of a sewer three feet in diameter on Fifth avenue, outer district. Mr. Chalmers presented a remonstrance and both papers were referred back to the committee. Ordinance for board walk on Ilang avenue. Referred back to Street Committee. Ordinance for three feet diameter sewer on Wylie avenue. Mr. Rafferty presented a remonstrance against the ordinance and both papers were referred back to the committee. Ordinance amending an ordinance creating a paid Fire Department. Mr. Jones said he had offered this ordinance. It merely made an amendment providing that members of Council might be eligible to elections as members of the Fire Commission. He moved its final passage.

Mr. MCCARTHY was afraid there was "a little mouse in that meal bag."

Mr. JONES said he did not desire under any circumstances to be a member of the Commission. He thought, however, there should be some representative in Council in that body, as Council heretofore had been unable to obtain such exact information as they needed in reference to the Fire Commission.

Mr. JEREMY moved to indefinitely postpone. Carried.

Ordinance authorizing the Mayor to execute the bond of city in street openings, widenings, and straightenings when the city desired to take possession before assessment of damages. Read three times and passed.

Ordinance fixing compensation of members of the Board of Revision—fixing the same at $5.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to amend by making the amount $4 per day.

Mr. BURGWIN thought they ought to know what the "joke" would cost at $4 a day. He moved, therefore, to postpone. Lost.

Mr. MCCANDLESS then withdrew the amendment to fix the amount at $4, and the original ordinance came before them.

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After some further discussion, a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Aiken, which was voted down.

The ordinance was then read three times and passed finally.

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Mr. SHIPTON offered a communication from the City Controller setting forth that as the Court had decided against Allegheny City in reference to the expenses of the "Local Option," law it was deemed that Pittsburgh fell under the same provision. The Controller could find no law to authorize him to pay the bill—over $1,000—and he could not pay it until the Council so ordered him.

Mr. LITTELL moved that the Controller be instructed to pay the bill.

Mr. E. P. JONES moved to refer it to the Finance Committee, with power to act. Carried. C. C. non-concurred and instructed the City Solicitor to contest the matter.

Mr. MCCARTHY then moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the ordinance authorizing the Councils to fill vacancies in the Board of Revision, and making members of Councils eligible. The rules were suspended.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to put the ordinance on its third reading.

Mr. AIKEN moved to strike out the second section making Councilmen eligible. Carried.

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Mr. BURGWIN then raised the point of order that the election of any man to fill the vacancy in a Board elected by the people, was an usurpation of power. He believed it would be illegal to pass this ordinance. He moved to refer the matter to the Board of Revision.

This point was discussed at length and finally the motion of Mr. Burgwin was voted down.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to pass the ordinance finally upon which the yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Atkinson, R. B. Brown, Chalmers, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Dyrling, Elder, Foster, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hays, Hunter, Jeremy, Kirk, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Montooth, McCandless, McCarthy, McKee, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Rayburn, Shipton, Smith, Waring, Watson, Zern—37.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Burgwin, Chess, Duncan, Fetterman, Galvin, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Kline, Laufman, Morrow, Murray, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, Riddell, Schultz, Scully, Seely, President Gross—21.

So the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. MCCANDLESS presented a communication from the Board of Health asking the construction of a sewer on Forty-seventh street, to drain in the stagnant ponds in that vicinity, which endanger the health of the city. Referred to the Street Committee.

WILKINSBURGH ANNEXATION.

Mr. WATSON, from the Special Committee on the Annexation of Wilkinsburg, reported that they had examined all the facts in the matter and fully concurred in the report of the former Committee, and that they considered all the legal provisions complied with, and that the territory could be legally admitted, as three-fifths had petitioned. Received and filed.

When the report of the viewers on the opening of Vine street through the St. Paul's Asylum property was called up,

Mr. HAFFERTY offered a remonstrance against the report, and after some discussion the vote was taken and the yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chess, Dannells, Darrington, Doyle, Duncan, Dyring, Fetterman, Foster, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Hays, Herron, House, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kirk, Kline, Lauffman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Minnick, Montooth, Morrow, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Rayburn, Schultz, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Walters, Waring, Watson, Zern, and President Gross.

Mr. KIRK moved to suspend the reading of the minutes, and that they be approved without reading.

MR. BURGWIN raised the point of order that the minutes could not be approved without reading. They must be read some time, and might as well be disposed of in the present as in the future.

The Chair decided the point well taken, and the motion was voted down by a vote of 15 to 16.

The minutes were then read and approved.

MR. MCCUNE moved that the order of the day be suspended for the purpose of taking up business at the point left off at the last meeting. Carried.

The Chair decided that reports from special committees were first in order.

THE PARK.

MR. RIDDELL from the Special Committee on Park reported verbally, stating that the committee had decided not to particularly press their duties at present, but would wait until Pittsburgh, to be made by the Schenleys in the early part of the coming summer, as it was thought a better understanding could then be had.

MR. BURGWIN hoped that report would not be accepted as final. The story of Captain Schenley coming over to this place had been told for the past fifteen years and there was nothing in it. He did not desire discussion now on the matter, but moved that the report of the Committee be made the special order for the next meeting.

After some further discussion the motion of Mr. Burgwin was voted down the report received, and the Committee continued.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

MR. MORROW presented the report of the Special Committee on the Purchase of a City Hospital. They reported they had several meetings in conjunction with a like committee of the Board of Health. Thts joint committee had, through the promise of the agents of the Denny and Schenley estates to transfer their right in the West Penn Hospital, provided that other satisfactory arrangements could be made. They had then called upon Mr. Harper, President of this Board, who stated that under the authority given them as trustees, they had no power to transfer the hospital, but would allow patients to be entered at a small cost. The committee therefore abandoned that plan, and thought it desirable to purchase a site and erect a hospital—the Pest House to be erected at once. They according reported a resolution authorizing the purchase of a site for the hospital. The report was received.

MR. MCCANDLESS moved to amend the resolution by instructing the Committee, in conjunction with the Committee of the Board of Health, to report a site, the cost, and the probable expense of building and maintaining a hospital. Carried.

Old business from Common Council passed in that branch at the last meeting, was then taken up. A resolution directing the Finance Committee to report upon the cost of equalization. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred. An act authorizing the improvement of Second avenue. Laid over indefinitely.

Old business from Select Council came up next. An ordinance relating to the partial grading of streets. Postponed indefinitely on motion of Mr. Chalmers. An ordinance repealing ordinance for sewer on Beach alley. Laid over. An ordinance for repeal of ordinance for improvement of Union street; laid over; ordinance for construction of a sewer three feet in diameter on Fifth avenue, outer district. Mr. Chalmers presented a remonstrance and both papers were referred back to the committee. Ordinance for board walk on Ilang avenue. Referred back to Street Committee. Ordinance for three feet diameter sewer on Wylie avenue. Mr. Rafferty presented a remonstrance against the ordinance and both papers were referred back to the committee. Ordinances amending an ordinance creating a paid Fire Department.

Mr. JONES said he had offered this ordinance. It merely made an amendment providing that members of Council might be eligible to elections as members of the Fire Commission. He moved its final passage.

Mr. MCCARTHY was afraid there was "a little mouse in that meal bag."

Mr. JONES said he did not desire under any circumstances to be a member of the Commission. He thought, however, there should be some representative in Council in that body, as Council heretofore had been unable to obtain such exact information as they needed in reference to the Fire Commission.

Mr. JEREMY moved to indefinitely postpone. Carried.

Ordinance authorizing the Mayor to execute the bond of city in street openings, widenings, and straightenings when the city desired to take possession before assessment of damages. Read three times and passed.

Ordinance fixing compensation of members of the Board of Revision—fixing the same at $5.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to amend by making the amount $4 per day.

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